FRUITS MEET FOR REPENTANCE. THE PROFESSOR'S CHANGE FROM NATURE UNTO GRACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I suppose nothing is more agreeable, not to say delightful, to him who south forth weeping. bearing precious seed, than to come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him. Thus come I with rejoicing into THE TEIBUNE for one moment, bringing with me the largest kind of sheaf, a professor in Yale College. The sober and moderate tone of Professer Weir's letter in The Tribune of Nevember 9 furnishes so strong a contrast to the flighty inconsiderateness of his letter of August 17, that I cannot refrain from commendation and congratulation. So marked an improvement in three short months is a most encouraging symptom, and I am very sorry I likened him to a gravel-pit, and take it all back. He is much more like the rich prairie tract which the farmer tickles with a hoe and it laughs with a harvest,

It is true Professor Weir does not say, in so many words, "I have staned "-and I do not wish him to say it. Women have no false pride about such things, and when they are convinced they were in the wrong they take positive pleasure in confessing as well as forsaking it. But a man seems to have a natural inability to pronounce the three simple words, "I was wrong;" and after any little domestic clash, whenever the erring husband begins to bring forth fruits meet for repentance the wise feminine ruler always takes the repentance itself for granted. and does not insist upon its being formulated in When, therefore, Professor Weir steers words. carefully clear of all the little headlands of candid confession, he only sails man-fashion, and shall not hade from us the cheering fact that he is embarked on the broad and beautiful sea of sanctification.

It does not require any personal notice from Professor Weir to prove that the old Adam, who on August 17 declared our Civil Service was a National disgrace," and a system of "general rottenness," must have put on the new man before he found strength to acknowledge, on November 9. " the fact, so creditable to our service, that a close scrutiny has failed to discover fraud or incompetency in the management of several of its departments." In a state of grace, November 9, Professor Weir affirms that "the fact is not overlooked that a large number of officeholders in this service are eminently qualified, by every requisite attainment, for the positions they fill, and their ability and strict integrity are unquestioned," But in a state of nature, August 17, Protessor Weir had en firely overlooked this fact, and saw nothing but "the calamities brought about through corrupt legislation, through official fraud, and through the general rottenness of our civil system." Parified by suffering, Professor Weir, on November 9, recommends his training-schools "not with reference to possible fraud or corruption." But in his unchecked worldly career of August 17, he had insisted upon them with strenuous if not sole reference to fraud and corruption. The unregenerate heart of August 17 declared that our Civil Service had "not merely falten into discredit, but has become the subject of National shame." The renewed heart of November 9 sees "that we are no worse off | Tue column for music was built of organ in this respect than are other nations," and does even "go further, and add that it is a matter of surprise that the service should be as free as it is from incompetency and corruption."

This is all that we need ask of Professor Weir' He may go down to his house justified. He shall have his training-schools, and welcome-if he can get there. His desire to " secure greater efficiency" for the Civil Service is a legitimate and patriotic desire, perfectly proper to any American citizen, and I heartily wish him every success. When he withdraws his wholesale charges of fraud, and puts his plans simply on the ground improvement, he deserves only sympathy and help. It is true that the just man is not yet made perfect. Some traces of his original sin are darkly visible in his reckoning all opposition to his plan as "political seltishness and shortsightedness." And since he admits the Service to be so creditable, perhaps those who think it unwise to alter it may not all be "demagogues." When Professor Weir says that " nearly all of those who hold office are largely occupied during their brief tenure with securing a continuance of party patronage by using the machinery of the Civil Service for political ends," we are moved to ask: Is it possible for a professor honestly earning his salary at Yale College, to know their time ?

Above all things should Professor Weir keep a watchful eye on his figures. When he goes into the dressing-room and the laundry for them they become too grotesque for classical use. He thinks that the Civil Service discussion "has opened the windows and ventilated the department so that the public has got some insight of the actual condition of things." But, dear Professor Weir, we open windows to ventilate apartments, and not to have people look in. People can look in without opening the windows if it is their business or their breed ing. And why should we open the windows even for ventilation if "a close scrutiny has failed to discover" any bad air in the departments, and so proves that the regular ventilators are doing their work faithfully ? Nor should our satisfaction that the Lord hath opened the eyes of the blind so that Professor Weir can characterize our present service as "a happy state of things " prevent us from begging him not to be too anxious about the "system by which this bappy state of things is continually jeopardized, or made dependent upon a fortunate concurrence of honesty and canacity in party selections," since every earthly interest whatever is dependent upon just that for tunate concurrence. Neither outside nor inside the Civil Service is there any "rule of thumb" or rule of three which shall make the concurrence of honesty and capacity mathematically certain.

In his adherence to "rule," Professor Weir show himself still a little under bondage to the law and not in the full freedom of the Gospel. "The custom of the departments," he says, "to retain in office, through the changes of administration, subordinate officers whose experience has been deemed too valuable to be dispensed with, is a mere matter of policy, not of rule," That is, Professor Weir admits that it is a custom. It is so uniformly done as to be established into a custom. is a custom which has established itself because experience has demonstrated that it was "sheer necessity;" but Professor Weir is not satisfied with that and wants it done because somebody ontside says it shall be done! Professor Weir admits that the service already retains all necessary officers. He wants a law made that officers shall be retained whether they are necessary or not.

But these are minor matters on which difference of opinion may be held without affecting character. Professor Weir has given refreshing evidence of change of heart, and it would be mere bigotry to insist on change of mind. And when I look at the professor's date, and see that he has even taken the phylacteries of Yale from his forehead and modestly put them in his pocket, I feel that his rapid advance to the Higher Life leaves nothing to be desired. GAIL HAMILTON.

13th November, 1878.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. There was a large attendance on Thursday at the second day's session of the twelfth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, at the Coa and Iron Exchange in Courtiand-st. A paper on the metric system, by J. Pickering Putnam, of Boston, was rend. George B. Post, in regard to the matter of un just treatment in competition, off-red a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that if any member of the body take a piece of work for a less commission than tha offered to als fellows, would be expelled from the society A memorial address upon the life and services of the late Richard Upjohn was also read by the president Officers were then elected for the ensuing year as fol lows: President, Thomas W. Walter, of Philadelphia; Secretary, C. D. Gambrill, of New-York; Secretary o

Foreign Correspondence, W. P. P. Langfellow, of Boston;
Treasurer, R. G. Hattield, of New-York.

The architects in a body had examined the new reredos
of Triofly Church, the new Court-house in the minth judicial district; St. Thomas's Church, and the new Roman
Catholic Cathedral; Yesterday a number of them made

a trip to the factory of the New-York Pire-proof Building Company, at Elizabethport, N. J.

HONORING INDUSTRY.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES A. JOY. THE GRAND CEREMONY AT THE PALACE OF INDUS-TRY-A BRILLIANT AND ELEGANT DISPLAY-

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AWARDS. Paris, Oct. 21 .- The ceremony of the distribution of awards to the successful competitors of the International Exhibition of 1878, took place at the Palais de l'Industrie, ou the Champs Elysée. The building in which the fête was held was constructed for the first exhibition of 1855. It is in the form of an immense parallelogram, two-stories high, with pavilions in the centre and at each augle. The centre is composed of one grand have without transcris lone, 160 feet wide and 115 feet high. The exercises were held in this nave, on the floors of which and in the galleries places were provided tor 22,000 persons. Over the principal entrance is a bas-relief representing Art and Industry, bringing their products to the Exhibition, and high above all is a colussal figure of France offering a crown of laurei to the successful competitors in the peaceful contest of nations. The central doorway, reserved for the President of the Republic and high orgnitaries, was ornamented with red drapery, forming a monumental portice, the whole being covered with a cauvas extending to the street. The first vestibule, where two stairways consuct to the galleries, was converted into an exquisite conservators fliled with exotic plants, and as fragrant with Autumnal flowers. Beyond this a salon was extemporized, in which the President reusined for a short time to receive his guests and to arrange the procession which was to march into the nail. The floor of this room was covered with the most expensive carpet, and the walls were hung with Gobelius tapestry and ornamented with cavy gilt mirrors, and the faralture was such as is only met with in paiaces. This room was separated from the main hals by heavy drapery, looped up and ornaneuted with escutcheons bearing the inscriptions 'Honneur," "Patrie." The decoration of the grand nave was a tri-

umph of art-soler, dignified and appropriate to the occasion. The piatform for the President of the R-public, the foreign princes, and officers of the French Government, was placed at the end of the nave toward the Place de la Concorde. Tais was built in a uccession of steps, and the uppermost row of seats was nearly on a line with the second gallery. The centre of the platform was furnished with gold gift medallion armchairs uphoistered in silk velvet, on which the Presiden and his royal guests took their seats. Behind the President were raised seats for the Schate, House of Deputies, Diplomatic Corps, Foreign Commissioners. Officers of the Army and State functionaries. bearing the name and the emblems of all of the nations represented at the Exhibition. Germany was not omitted, although she took no part in the festival. At the extremity toward Passy were raised scals in the form of an amphitheatre for the accommodation of the crehestra and cherus. In the centre of the building on the floor were erected four columns and four pyramidal tropales. These were constructed with great care to represent eight groups, into which the products of industry had been divided. The column devoted to extractive industries-chemistry, metal-urgy and miningsium, a very proper selection, as the discovery of Cyanogen by the emment chemist Gay-Lussuc was one of the nost important ever contributed to the science. pipes, surmounted with musical instruments, and having at its base instruments of precision. The column for agriculture was crowned with a Bee bive and at its base were ploughs and implements of husbandry. The fourth column had a clock in its ammil and was made of goldsmiths' work and bronzes. The remaining four pyramids were built of conjectionery, artificial flowers, models of machinery, and real orticultural plants. The effect of these emblematic structures was very fine, although they were rather small for the vast size of the ball. On close inspection they were certainly superb. Everywhere in the decorations the letters "R. F."-Republique Française-and the word "Peace," were intimately associated. The nations of the earth were assembled in a contest of peace, and this thought must be kept uppermost in the minds of the audience. Formerly it was said that the Empire was Peace," but this proved to be a deception and the advocates of the present form of government maintain that it is the Republic that will confer lasting quiet upon the Nation and permit it to cultivate the arts of peace. The arrangements for the entrance and seating of this vast audience of 22,000 persons were perfect. There may have been a choice of places for a near view of the President and suite or for overlooking the vast assembly, but under the circumstances, no one could have had an excuse for complaint.

Scattered about the hall and seated upon chairs designated " for the Medical Service," there were surgeons in attendance to look after any persons who might be taken suddenly ill, and there were two hospitals included in the how 40,000 men outside of it, scattered over an building. The holders of tickets were instructed to appear area of thousands of square nules, are spending in white cravats and dress coats for gentlemen and full dress for ladies, and every one was to be in his place be-

rigorously closed and no one could be admitted. The doors were thrown open at 11 o'clock, and for an hour and a half an uninterrupted procession of persons n carriages and on foot converged toward the Palace and sought the particular door at which admittance was to be obtained. Every place was occupied before the time specified, and at 12 o'clock precisely a hymn composed for the occasion by Laurent de Relié, leader of the orchestra, was superbly rendered by a chorus of 1,800 voices, accompanied by an orchestra of corresponding strength. The effect of this music was grand, as the choir had been thoroughly drilled, and, although the words could not be distinguished, the harmony of the piece was of a character to be appreciated by all. The morning had b en lowery and threatening, ut at half-past 12 the sun came out in full glow, and at he same moment the orchestra played the Coronation. March, from Meyerbeer's "Prophet," with startling effect. At last the boom of cannon was heard to announce the departure of the President from his palace, and soon a:ter the call to present arms indicated his arrival. Presently a master of ceremonies raised the heavy curtains which concented the reception room, and the venerable Marshal-President appeared, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Duke d'Aosta, the Prince of Flanders, and a dozen other princes magnificently attired in the court iresses of their respective countries. The audience rose to receive this cortege and there were many braves and cries of "Vive ta République." The President took the central arm chair, and on each side of him, in a halfmoon, were ranged the Princes and Ministers of his Caba-While the procession was passing the orchestra played selections from the National airs of different countries. After the President had taken his seat a nagnificent pageant was organized in the form of a review, first of detachments of soldiers from all the countries represented at the Exhibition, and subsequently o the chief officers of the nine groups into which the objects exhibited had been classified. In this display the United States Marines made decidedly the best appearance and were loudly applauded. But the most striking feature of this procession was the presence of several hundred men who from their high merit had been chosen to represent the industries of the world on this occasion These men were divided into nine groups, each preceded by a bunner bearing the device of the department which they represented—they were the real princes of occasion-they were the men who in the fine ar's had produced some of our best works, who in education had thrown light into dark places, who had given us convenient furniture, comfortable clothing, products of the mine, labor-saving machinery and food to the hungry. They represented the civilization of our cenand it was a splendld sight. The United States held the first rank in this procession. We had no princes of blood royal to offer as our share, but we brought with us men who had invented the reaper and mower, for the venerable Mr. McCormick, was there; we had delegates

After this cortege had passed President MacMahon rose to address the audiense, but although absolute silence resened, the words could not be heard, and the sound of his voice was procisely like that uttered by the phonograph. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, r whose nuspices the Exhibition had been held, next read a long speech, which was also inaudible, and then ollowed the somewhat tedious exercises of calling up several hundred people to receive the decorations, prizes, meduls, and the like, which had been accorded to them. A number of Americans received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, among them Dr. Barnard and Dr. War e, presidents of Columbia College and Cornell These exercises were occasionally interspersed with

o call to mind the sewing machine (Mr. Wood, of

Wheeler & Wilson), the collon spinning, the wool ma-

chinery, the engines, and the agricultural products with

which we have supplied the world. I never saw anything quite so impressive as this unassuming procession of the

world's producers, and it ought to have convinced the

French people that peace has her victories far more im-

ortant that war.

was over, and the cortege returned to the reception room in the same order as it had observed on Saturday, and the royal visitors departed in turn in their elegant equipages and with middary honors, while the vast andience dispersed in a quiet and orderly manner. Thus has passed the iête of the distribution of prizes, and no one who witnessed it can forget the splendor of the ocrusion, or fail to wish for the perpetuity of the republican form of government which, founded at a time of defeat and distress, has conducted the Nation to a prosperity and affluence never known be ore.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

WHEAT FIELDS ON THE RED RIVER. THE LOCOMOTIVE SIX HUNDRED MILES BEYOND THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY-A VAST COUNTRY

WAITING FOR SETTLERS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31 .- The dwellers on the Atlantic coast think of this city of saw and flouring mills as being far away to the Northwest, but when you reach this section you hear the citzens talk of the great Northwest beyond. The coming month of November will see the tocomotive speeding its way 600 miles northwest of the Falls of St. Anthony to Wonnepeg, capital of the central Province of the Dominion. How queerly that reads central Province! But if you stick a pin into Winnepeg, and stretch a string eastward to Quebec and then westward, it will only reach the western Province of Queen Victoria's dominions on this continent. We have been accustomed to think of the British dominions between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains as hyperborean, as a worthless section, too far north to be of value for agriculture; but we may disabuse ourselves of such an opinion, for the millers of Minneapolis, who make the linest of flour, have discovered that the best wheat is to be found in the Northwest, Soil and climate are alike suited to its production. The wheat grown this year in Southern and Southwestern Minnesota grades, nearly all or it, Nos. 2 and 3, with some as No. 4, while that grown along the line of the Northern Pacific Rathroad, and in the Red River Valley, grades No. 1, and commands the highest price of all raised on the continent.

THE NUMBER ONE WHEAT-FIELD. What a wheat-field it is ! Start your plough on its eastern edge and drive due west and you may turn a furrow that shall be seventy miles in length! Start at the southern end of the valley and you may drive north to Winnepeg four hundred miles and it is wheat-field all the way! Thus far, in this valley, only the lands adjacent to the Northern Extending entirely around the room were escutcheons | Pacific Railroad have been under cultivation-the present year about two hundred and forty-five thousand acres. The first furrow along the line of that road was turned in 1871. At that time the population may have been 100 persons. The road was constructed wholly in advance of population, but so rapid has been the development during these years of depression that the population to-day is found-not by estimate,

but by statistics -- to be about 50,000. The new breaking of 1878 amounts to 133,840 acres, and the grain probably to about 4,000,000 bushels. The next year's crop probably will aggregate 7,000,000 bushels along the line of that road, Up to this time Manitoba has had no outlet for its agricultural products, but next year will see the beginning of its exports. The nearness of the Red River Valley to Lake Superior, only

200 miles distant, the adaptability of soil and climate, the long Summer days and cool nights, the exemption frem blight and rust, cannot fail to make this far Northwest the future granery of the continent. Nor are these prospects confined to the Red River Valley. I have just had an interview with a gentle nan who has explored the wheat-fields beyond, and he pictures the Soskatchanan as surpassing the Red River Valley. And that still remoter wheat-field is soon to be reached by the locomotive, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad is being constructed, and although the land beyond is now the home of the buffalo, civilization is moving on in

gigantic strides. HOMES FOR THE MULTITUDE.

It is gratifying to know that men who have been trying to get a living by swopping jack-knives with their neighbors-a great crowd of middlemen, who their neighbors—a great crowd of middlemen, who have been non-producers, who have eked a precarious living during these years of depression, are finding comfortable homes in this Northwestern region of Dakota and Minnesota, just as others are doing in Nebraska, Kansas and all along the line. The books of the United States Land Office show that along the line of the Northern Pacific 1,324,000 acres have been entered during the present year. As no person can enter more than 160 acres this is equivalent to 8,270 farms. Last year the entries were nearly as many, while next year they

this is equivalent to 8,270 tarms. Last year the entries were nearly as many, while next year they will doubtless be even greater.

On a Summer's day in 1870 I rode amid the waving grass through this Valley of the Red River. It was a solitude. No voice, save my River. It was a solitude. No voice, save my own or the voices of my companions disturbed the universal stillness. The virgin soil was as it had been for ages. There were not fifty people within fifty miles of the present line of the radroad. But now wherever you look you behold farmers driving their teams afield, preparing the ground for next Spring's seeding. The men who put their money into the railroad have seen it sink out of sight, but through their improvement thousands are being made rich. Wint nave seen it sink out of sight, but through their im-poverishment thousands are being made rich. What land-grabbers they were—those men who built this road from Lake Superior to the Missouri! They were maligned, decived, held up to scorn and con-tempt; but the time has come when a generous pabtempt; but the time has come when a generous public benefactors. What would these millions of acres be worth to-day if there were no railroads? Nothing. The land-grabbers have lost their money, but through their loss 50,000 people have already obtained comfortable homes, and there are other millions of acres just as terrile awaiting the coming of the multitude that in future years will people this Northwest, beyond the Northwest. Carteron.

REMOVING STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

AN UPROAR IN WASHINGTON MARKET. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DESTROYS

BOOTHS IN VESEY-ST .- INTERFERENCE OF THE

Washington Market was the scene of a min ature war yesterday between the Department of Public Works and the owners of several poultry booths. The conflict caused great excitement in the vicinity. The ooths were erected on the south side of Vesevet. be tween Church and Greenwich-sts., and extended into the roadway from four to six feet. This so narrowed the roadway that two wagons could scarcely pass at the same time. The drivers of wagons complained of the obstruction at the Department of Public Works. Commissioner Campbell accordingly instructed Joseph missioner Campbell accordingly instructed Joseph Blumenthal, Soperintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, to clear the street. Three days ago Mr. Blumenthal gave the requisite notice to the owners of the objectionable booths that they must remove their property. The warning was discreaded by most of the dealers. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Blumenthal sent Charles Bryce, one of his assistants, and several aborers, to Vescy-st., with instructions to pull down the booths. Mr. Bryce obtained a large truck to carry gway the boords of which the booths were made, and niaced booths. Mr. Bryce colament a large the coards of which the boards of which the booths were in de, and placed in it several crowbars to use in destroying the structures. Bryce, upon reaching Vesey-st., found there two policem is guarding the booths, was said that they would arrest him if he altempted to execute his task. Bryce, puzzled by this attitude of the police, returned to the City Had, and told Mr. Biumenthal what had be-

Bryce, puzzled by this attitude of the police, returned to the City Had, and told Mr. Bimmenthal what had occurred.

Mr. Bimmenthal laughed and said that the policemen were acting toolishly, as the Department of Public Works by law was given the right to remove obstructions from the streets. He then proceeded to the market with Bryce. On his way he met Police Captain Sanders, of the Twenty-seventu Preemet, who, neing told of the action of the patrolinen Said tint they had not any marriections from him. Arriving at the market Mr. Bimmenthal ordered the owner of a stand at Greenwich and Vessy-sis, to remove the booth. The man refused to comply with the order, whereupon Bimmental vigorously attacked the booth with a crow bar. A policeman at once sale that he would have to arre thim, manmich as Mr. Kennan, clerk of Washington Market, had given such orders. The residential and took them to the Twenty-s venil Fire and a familiance. There the Sergeam on duty at the observation of the more than to the Twenty-s venil Fire and a familiance. There the Sergeam on duty at the observation of the more custody. Meanwhile Mr. Bimmenthal as also had a them from custody. Meanwhile Mr. Bimmenthal and his other assistants were hard at work pulming down be the at the market. Crowds collected and watched the wark of came him, Mr. Bimmenthal man requested a policeman to arise the fire of a booth which was the anothering dislodged not to permit its removal. When the attack was made this man requested a policeman to arise Mr. Bryce. The poniceman compilee, and took Bryce to the station-house. The Sergeant discharged the prisoner, and when asked by the policeman to a state the prisoner, and when masked by the policeman what ought to be done, replace "Mind your own business." The police had mind their own outsiness on Vessy-st. For the rest of the day, and before might had before might had before might had before might had before my discharged the prisoner, and winn asked by the policeman what ought to be done, replace "Mind your own busi

" Do you make any reduction to a minister?" University, respectively; also Professor William P. Blake, and, as an officer of the nighest rank, the Hon. R. C. Mc-Cormick, the efficient and popular Commissioner-General These exercises were occasionally interspersed with music from the orehestra or choir. At half-past two all

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

adition, but it could hardly be otherwise.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD. LETTER FROM COLONEL CARRINGTON - " WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE" IN THE SOUTH?

SIR: There is only one vital issue in pres-

ent politics. With emancipation and nominal free suf

frage, there came an increased Southern representation

in Congress. Thus far, the basis element of that in-

crease has been held in abevance. The increased num

ber who have the right to vote do not elect the addi-

tional representatives. They have no free choice, no free

suffrage. This fact is recognized and indured by lead-

ing Southern men. It is a mistake to malatala such a

The erusiness weight of the war impovershed the South

nd for many years the pelitical managers had no sym

pathy with the people. Many so-cailed carpet-basgers

used the black men for their own seifish preferment.

and crowded the legislative halfs with those who voted

for such measures as were prepared for them

by men of Northern birth. The waste of war was suc

creded by a more demoralizing waste of such

restorative elements as the war spared. Taxes onthe

without elevating the blacks. There was no remedy so

ong as the blacks remained in ignorance, and the edu-

ated white men, to the menor born, were exclude

from their rightful share of effice, or retused to adopt themselves to the new order or things and to combine

for the good of both races. The freeden of military rule

was practically surrendered to its own charge; was in-

trusted with its own deliverance. In the meantime, the

black race catered up a a course of self-culture which

has no precedent in history. More of that race have tearned to read within on years

become almost as much a part of their life as

to sing; and this development will shape all future

issues at the South. They do now, indeed, passively ac-

instance of right-minded men at the South, or by the

force of developed strength it will lift uself. Education

brings consciousness of rights and of possibilities. The

blacks of the South, with accemulating resources and

nielligence, will sweep away the obstructions to their

full enfranchisement, unless these accumulating re-

sources and quickened powers are made to harmonize

with all other social life and with the spirit and

letter of the Constitution as it is. The achieve-

ments of the French people are only a type of

very sphere of social life and relation. To attain this, ere must be valid and pervasive order and peace

SHORTEN THE HOURS OF WORK.

SIR: Production, so vastly increased in the

use of less and less manual labor, ought and should be a

benefit to the working part of the people. But we all

know that most deplorably the reverse is the case.

Therefore, the only remedy for the disjointed times re-

sulting from overproduction, and to make this ready

production a benefit, is the shortening of the hours of

labor. If seven hours' labor wil produce as much as ten

hours formerly did, why not reduce the time to seven hours, and so employ more hands constantly, instead of

a less number spasmodically and uncertainty, throwing

such vast numbers out of work altogether? If all indus

trial establishments are on the same busis, that is, all

working the same number of hours, none will have an

advantage in that particular over others, hence prices

and profits will be the same throughout, and, therefore,

there can be no cause for complaint on the part of em-

ployers. Then, too, during seven hours a man can ex-

ert himself at work, which no man or woman can do for

ten hours. Therefore, undoubtedly, more would be ac-

complished in a day's work of seven hours than in any

The matter of wages will regulate itself the same as

when the ten-hour system was adopted in place of the

fourteen hours with which the writer of this began life

as a workingman, and no interest or person was injured

as a workingman, and no interest or person was injured by that enange; but all, comployer and employed, were benefited. Wages began to advance, but the ability to pay vages was increased. From the time that the tenhour rule was adopted until the oresent times, which are bearing so hard upon the working classes, there was a marked and constant improvement in the condition, and character, and intelligence, and ability, and enjoyments of the working classes. More of the products of industry were consumed by them, which of course enhanced the profits of capital employed in production. Therefore, let Congress enact that no more than seven hours of manual labor shall be required or permitted for a day's work, except in obviously exceptional cases, for instance fremen sod those having the care of machinery and others where personal natescance is required, leaving the matter of wages to be arranged by employers and employes themselves. Then as soon as things became adjusted upon that oasis there would be employment for all. Investments in industrial enterprises would be come remunerative, consumption would be stimulated, all branches of business would improve, tramps would be unknown. No more would be heard

tramps would be unknown. No more would be heard such a pathetic expression as fell from a poor young factory girl a few days since, after an anxious and

scarisome but fruitless search for work, that she hought there were too many girls in the world.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1878.

J. M. H.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Sin: I write to inquire whether the postal

service of the United States is conducted for the service

and convenience of the people, or is a cunningly devised

scheme by which the public may be robbed with impunity

of their hard carned pennies! Cor.am it is that as at

present conducted the last named object is the one

attained. To particularize: Yesterday a friend it

Maine sent me a book weighing eight ounces, prepay

ing book postage, but to make it more secure he scaled

the wrapper instead of tying it, and the New-York office

charged me 53 cents, letter postage, in addition to that

already paid. Again 1 send a newspaper to a friend

the wrapper is loose and to secure it I affix the stamp to

the wrapper and the paper both; the department

charges me letter rates for that. Again, a drop letter is

forwarded to me, one cent prepaid; the department charges double letter postage for that. I the a package with a tight knot instead of a slip knot, and am charged

charges double better postage for that. It is a package with a tight knot instead of a slip knot, and am charged letter postage for that.

During the most two mouths I have sent several hundred copies of an historical work through the New-York office, which charged me 18 cents postage, but two other offices, using the same scales, have declared that I7 cents was the utmost that could have been legally ex-

NEGRO VOTES IN VIRGINIA.

Sin: I live in the upper part of the County

of Louisa-in the Hid Congressional District of Virginia -embracing Richmond City. At the precinct nearest

to my house General Joseph E. Johnston re

eived all the votes coat at the recent election for Con-

gress. The neighborhood was very largely slaveholding

Trevilian's Depot, Va., Nov. 6, 1878.

SIR: Why doesn't the Democratic or "Re-

TOO FULL FOR UTFERANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

nine hours out of day's work of ten hours.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

increased the difficulty, and was withdrawn. The So

but for the present they are feeling very much as did the profane New Hampshire man who, with his little nephew, was having home a load of pumpkins. When near the top of a tong and steep hill the hind end-board of his cart gave way and let every pumpkin go reling down the hill, the man meanwhile looking on in muce astonisament. The little boy asked: "Uncle, why don't you swear?" The man replied: "Boy, its of no use; I can't do the subject justice." Yours truly,

Pleasant Hill, Tenn. Nov. 7, 1878. A. A. HUEBARD.

Pleasant Hill, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1878.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1889. to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I am glad to know that it is proposed

to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington and the establishment of constitutional government, in this city, by the holding of a great National and international exhibition in the year 1880, and that it is commanding so large a share of public aftention. The idea is grand in its conception, and can scarcely be realized, when we remember that ninety years since, on the 30th of April, the representatives of thirteen States assembled to inaugurate a gover-ment that is now looked apon as one among the foremost in the family of nations. Many of the inhabltants of the State of Virginio, then the leading commonwealth of the Nation, imagined that civilization could never extend beyond the Bine Ridge office-purchase went together, to the ruin of the whites, West, then a howling wilderness, where the savage, the boffele, bear and panther roamed at pleasure, is now the richest and most productive portion of the country. The inhabitants of those States that formed the Union under the Constitution in 1789 will in 1889 look with pleasure as the stalwart daughters, the trult of that union, come forward from the great Northwest to participate in celelerating that important marriage. The sister States of the South will then present themselves with a spotiess garb, and will astonish the world with their vast pro-duct in cotton, furnishing conjugate and ond to many millions of people throughout the globe. Then course the Pacific, with its golden around, filling the coffers of the Government with its precious metals, the abundance than within the previous thirty years. It has cept their subordinate position, but will assert their legal status at no distant period. This will come at the

the Pacific, with its resident strain, the abundance of which bever tails to command respect from individual, State, or Nation. The New-England and Middle States of that comman respect from individual, State, or Nation. The New-England and Middle States of that command actures products.

It is to be hoped that every State in the Union, by an adjustment of its obligations, will be in the full enjoyment of State as well as National credit. Ten years is not too long to preserve for the celebration of this, the most important event that has ever occurred on this continent. Through the establishment of our Government we held our relations with all the people of the world through their respective Governments. New-York, the great metronolis in which the event occurred in 17:99, is the proper place for celebrating the centennial of it, which should be done appropriately, and upon a scale worthy of the importance of what will then be the lead us antion of the world. Let the demonstration on the 30th of April, 1879, foreshadow the grand event of 18:99.

New-York, Nov. 12, 1878.

New York, Nov. 12, 1878.

WHY THE CHINESE CANNOT VOTE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Are the Chinese allowed to-vote? If oot, why are tocy not, under Section 1 of Article 15 of the Constitution! By answering the above you will the Constitution! By answering the above you will the K. F. R. Urbana, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1878.

letter of the Constitution as it is. The achievements of the French people are only a type of the upward spring of all peoples who consciously realize the rights of man. No logic of words, no combination of forces, can prevent this result. There is no alternative but substantial reductions are successful that the control of the carbon arms a people with a longitudination of the period when the few cannot role the many, in Nation, State or city.

During the transmion period which succeeded emanulpation, which still lasts, and must hat until physical constraint succimins to the power of genuine peace, there have been side issues to fill up the caps and for a time obscure its great drift as describe issue. The granger, commune and furthernory organizations have in vita offered their capital to parties. No gravanes of trade or labor can long hold public afternion. Exposures of frand and the political death of party lenders cannot make party triumphs. An intelligent people make the lenders, and vote without leaders in uses by leaders as merchandide. The strength of America lies in the moral convictions of her cluzius, and these are fixed. Whatever fluctuations of her cluzius, and these are fixed. Whatever finemations occur by the tidal flow of party interests are resolved at last by a positive adherence to the right. Party or sectional tyramy cannot long resist this sclent omnipotent force. During the same period of fransition the reaction from war has brought its extravagance, corruption and excessive taxation. Economy in administration and the despacement of corrupt trops and processional office-seekers have become the necessity in every aphere of social life and relation. To attain this, there must be valid and pervasive order and peace. [Because they are not "citizens of the United States," The only clause in the Constitution which defines citizenship of the United States is the first one of the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," The naturalization laws of the United States are held to apply only to white persons and to "aliens of Africaa untivity and to persons of African descent," to whom these provisions were expressly extended by an act of Congress passed in 1870. No law has ever been enacted conferring citizenship upon Chinamen. On the other hand, the Burlingame Treaty of 1868 declares that nothing contained in t " shall be held to confernaturalization upon

there must be valid and pervasive order and peace throughout the States.

It is at such an host that a more selemn responsibility rests upon the South than in 1861. Its scatesmen have the power to master a true enfranchischneit to the emangepated race, to rescue politics from sectional issues, and practically to establish those conditions of real aborty to secure which South Carolina so signally led the way in the first war for American Independence. What shall the narvess be?

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 9, 1878. subjects of China in the United States." As Chinamen cannot, therefore, become citizens of the United States, the Fifteenth Amendment, which deals only with "citizens," and declares that the States shall not deny to them the right to vote on account of race, does not apply to them .- Ed.]

BREEDING TRAMPS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: It is, and has been for some time, dehebital October weather. The air caim, bland and soft, yet exhibitanting; the sun shining clear and bright, yet with such tempered radiance that it is pure cujoynent to move about in its beams. Then the woods-were they ever before so gloriously splendid, so rich and so varied in color! "Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile," The fine weather seems to have started ont bevies of tramps from a not very distant city, mostly young lads of fifteen years and more. They call at the foor for " something to eat," and what feeder of a family can resist the impulse to give a piece of bread and outter to hungry youths like these ? I did, this morning had reasoned on the subject, and I refused on princh I had reasoned on the subject, and I refused on principle, and gave the lads instead as strong odvice as I could to stay at their homes, and not be deitded by the fine weather into wandering and learning to do nothing better than tramp. But no doubt they will tramp on, and find food in plenty on the way; enjoying the life-giving, haplicitum air, and the change from city streets. And when rough weather comes they will be far from home, and must get along as best they can, fast hardening to the Inciences of the weather, and should be a general rule and determination to give nothing at all in such cases, however much the natural feelings may be strained by the resolve. One thing is sady lacking. We have no refuge to direct such tramps to, where they can get the necessary food on condition of first honestly earning it, or of being found too weak to do any labor.

Blair County, Penn., Oct. 20.

THE CAUSE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Has the recent overwhelming popular verdlet in the Northern States against the Democratic party been caused more by fear of "the Solid South," or by distrust of the Democracy on the financial question and by a desire for a speedy resumption of speed payment! Has the financial or the sectional question tion and by a center for a specify resumption of specifion payment! Has the financial or the sectional question been the controlling one in the canvass and at the ballottex! This is the question which several friends have been discussing here, and which we have agreed to submit to The Thibelde. Will you answer it through your columns! Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1878.

[Both causes were undoubtedly potent, and no one can say authoritatively which had the greater influence. It is of the less consequence since they are practically the same. The greatest danger from the Solid South is its utter recklessness as to money matters, its general sympathy with the Greenback movement, and its bitter hostility to the National debt; so that the sectional question is the financial question.- Ed.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In reading the papers of eminent men read before the late convention in New-York, I flud in most of them, when citations are made from the Scriptures, that there is an omission of the pivotal verses which determine the whole question as one of chronology. Thus one writer cites the verses, " In those days hall the sun be darkened, and the moon and shall the sun be darkened, and the moon and the stars shall fall from Heaven, and all the tribes of the earth shall mourn," etc. But there is a witholding of a following, and certainty a very important and qualitying verse: "Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled." In another paper is a cliation: "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then shall be reward every man according to his works." But why omit, in connection with this declaration, the very next verse that gives the limitation of time and place—Christ's own interpretation of the "Coming" of wach he is then speaking! "Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here, which shall not triste of death, till they see the roo of man coming in his Kingdom. offices, using the same scales and each end of conts was the ulmost that could have been legally exacted. These are only a few out of a hundred instances that might be addiced showing how the public are subjected to infinite vexation and loss at the hands of postal officials, and under cever of law. The question is, How long does the public mined to submit to it! It is useless to say that people should study the law, for the ordinary intellect can't fathou It, and if it could, hasn't works to spare in acquiring it. Bestdes the railings of the department are to ally at varia see with any common sense construction of it. What we want is a new postal law, simple, effective, with few regulations, and those easily understood; and it Congress is not equal to the task let it turn the matter over to the business men of New-York, who know from experience just what is wanted, and these evils and anonymous would specify disappear.

Ricervide, N. J., Nov. 6, 1878.

A GOOD MOTTO FROM THE CIPHERS. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Sir: I respectfully suggest that you append to the cipher telegrams a moral, viz.: " Be sure your sm will find you out." Print it so that all men may read it. will find you out." Frint it so that at most any reast it ought to be engraved out every deak in the balls of Congress, our State Legislatures, in every public office, on the hearts or all the people. I appreciate your great work, and hope you will hold up to public view the crocked ways of every public man till men learn to do. W. W. Dewey. Mend Corners, Penn., Nov. 8, 1878.

QUEER ART CRITICISM.

to the Editor of The Iribune. Sta: One of the city newspapers, an even-

ng luminary, in a notice of the pictures at the Loan Exhibition, asks permission of its readers to drop into Dante's Inferno for the quotation "Sweeter than the gress. The behavior of the property of those enthied to vote an inegroes; yet not one gave his vore against the Confederate Sajor-General? Can it be that "bull-sozing" is car ying the day in Virginia, as you say it is in more Southern States! Respectfully, Thos. S. WAISON. ids of Juno's eyes." Anybody's Inferno would be a queer place to go for a "Winter's Tale," and though I know that Shakespeare is said, by some, to have been written by Bacon, I never before heard that he was written by Dante. In the same article readers are told in a very short time, say, in a half hour. Mr. Hunt is much smarker than the writer in The Kreming Board allows. He painted the face of the "Bather" in less than no time, for the boy hasn't any face; he stands with his back to the public. Still, again, the writer surprises me, for he speaks in glowing terms of Mr. La Farge's that Mr. Wm. Hunt painted the face of his " Stather " form" party either own up or squarely deny any at-tempt to bribe, as accused by the cipher dispatches published by you! I expect or hope they will after a little,

"Landscape" in the exhibition. But Mr. La Farge's insignificant contributions to the gallery were removed insignificant contributions by him some days ago. New-York, Nov. 13, 1878.

TILDEN AND "MORAL FORCES." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Tilden's apologists proclaim that his reliance upon the "moral forces" was too strong to allow him to attempt to reach the goal of his ambition through fraud or the connivance at fraud. Mr. Tilden ever recognized a moral force in the ranks of his party, and never mentioned it is any of his distribes before the numerous conventions he was accustomed to open He always had much to say about the "Centrifugal and centripetal forces," and so often did he ring the changes on those mathematical forces that you must remember how his own partisans contemptuously dubbed aim "Old Centrifugal," and frequently interrupted his harangues

Centrifugal," and frequently interrupted his harangues with the pointe request to "dry up."
Centrifugal is the word, and the centrifugal farce of his "barfis" of money was the power upon which he relied for his political success. When he amounced himself as a candidate for Governor, the Democratic party grimly smiled. Money accured his nomination of Syracuse, as well as at St. Lomis, and a man who would subsidize the press and purchase conventions, could never have had much confidence in "moral fore." After spending "bar'is" of money to secure his nomination, is it probable that he would hesitate to purchase Keturning Boards or electors!

The cubier dispatches, sitherach, so far as yen have disclosed, neither directed to or signed by him, are no worse, and suggressive of no greater infany, than the creater issued by the Democratic State Committee a few years ago, over his own more.

famy, than the circular issued by the Democratic State Councilise a few years ago, over his own make. True, he claimed no knowledge of the circular, but in the ident of recent events, who believes him now, if he believed him them? A reformer! Pollack spoke of one who "Stole the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in." "With one hand he dropped a penay in the nin of neverty, and with the three tooks smilling out?" How would the line amply to Sammy as a reformer! Albany, Nov. 7, 1878.

ORBITS OF INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANETS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Gaillot's orbits for the two intra-Mer-

curial planets water were observed by Watson (Compt's

Rendues, August 5, September 30), represent two o the odes which I predicted in THE THIBUNE of May 2, 

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Permit me to add one more testimonial

to THE TRIBUNE. I have read it for a number of yearshere at home, on the plains, on the Pacific Slope, in the norte at nome, on the plains, on the Facine slope, in the mountains of Montaua, in the miless, and in the valleys, and I have aways found it to be one thing, a paper in the interests of the people, containing more hard-beaded common a mechan a dezer papers usually contain. K. Illinois City, Nov. 1, 1878.

WILHELMJ'S NAME. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Please enlighten one of your readers as to the correct pronunciation of the name of the violitist, Wilhelmi, and creatly oblige E. V. M. New-York, Nov. 12, 1878. [The name is pronounced as if spelled "Vilhelmy."

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS. VIEWS OF JUDGE ABBOTT, OF BOSTON. HIS PUNCENT REVIEW OF BUILDE'S CAMPAIGN

TACTICS-COMMENTS ON THE GREENBACK PARTY AND THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES. Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, who was

the regular Democratic candidate in the recent gubernatorial contest in Massachusetts, was at the Clarendon Hotel in this city Taursday. "How do you account for Mr. Butler's large vote t"

he was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter. "There were a variety of causes at work to produce

that result," said Mr. Abbott, " the principal one being the prevailing business distress and the difficulty workingmen have to find remuserative employment. The Republican party is largely b amed for this state of things and I think rightly; and the lacter number of votes polled for Mr. Butler were cast by persons who thought that the best way to strike at the Republican party. Mr. Butler made his canvass almost entirely on State issues. Abuses naturally, perhaps, grow up when a party is long in power, and has a large majority to sustain it. That has been the case in Massachusetts with the Republican party. State expenditures have been enormous and the taxes have amounted from \$16 to \$18 per capita, or \$30,-000,000 a year; which is a larger amount than that raised by any other State. One State asyinm has cost \$1,500,000 building, whereas the estimated cost was only \$600,-000, and similar abuses might be mentioned. There are a great number of commissions and other expensive machinery connected with the State Government which the people think ought to be cut off and the expenses largely reduced. They had no hope of accomplishing this through the party in power, which had created these abuses, and a great many thought a new party offered the best means of attaining the desire; hence the support given it. Teen Mr. Butler made profuse promises, and conducted a very energetic cam-

paign. He is a shrewd man and used his money freely," "How did he manage to capture the Democratic Convention at Worcester I" " It is not, perhaps, a difficult matter, if done quetly

through the primaries, to capture a convention, and that was how Mr. Butler proceed. His afternot to secure the Democratic nomination, however, did not help him in the openion of many, but was rather a detriment, as it prevented in any Republicans from cosing for him who otherwise might have done so. Kearney was also an injury to his cause and undoubtedly lost him many yotes. The workingson of Massachu etts are too far above the plane of Kearney to be influenced by him. Curlosity may lend them to go and see min, but such a man carties no influence."

"Do you think many Democrats voted for Mr. Talbot ?"

"How many it wou'd be impossible to state, but I think anywhere from 5,000 to 25,000 Democratic yous through the primaries, to capture a convention, and

"How many it won'd for impossing to ease," and think anywhere from 5,000 to 25,000 Democratic votes were cast for him, while Butler got two-thirds of the vote of the Democratic party."

"Is Mr. Prince, who has been manifested by the Butler party for Mayor of Boston, a supporter of that gentleman!"

"Is Mr. Prince, who has been nominated by the Butler party for Mayor of Boston, a supporter of that gentlemant?"
"No; he was a leading member of the convention held in Fancail Hall, and a warm supporter of that field in Fancail Hall, and a warm supporter of that ticket. He has served one term as Mayor, and will, I think, be elected again. He is regarded as a "discens" car didne, but as the Democratic party is in the majority in Beston he will undenbtedly be elected anyway, whether the Republicans make any nomination or not. Mr. Pearce was elected on what was called a citizens' teket, but he tas shown himself a declared by parlisan Mayor, naine his office in favor of the Republican party, which has rather made the citizen movement unpopular."
"Mr. Butler's financial views did not, then, enter largely into the State canvass?"
"He suid very little on that subject, the issue being tought on State matters. A canvass exclusively conducted on the subject of redecamble or irredeemable paper money would not poil 40,000 votes for the laster in Massachmetts. The election there, however, was a triumph for hard money, as it was elsewhere, excepting where local issues like those here in New-York made a great difference, and even in this 8 ste the combining of Democratic and Greenback candidates as doubt largely influenced the result."
"You think, then, that the Democratic and Greenback candidates no often offered compromises with the Greenback element. They went before the country in an attitude of compromising with a party advocating irredeemable paper currency, and to that false poartion they owe their defeat. No party can be successful on such an issue. The future strength of the Greenback party. But it by chance it should tail, there would be grave Canac to fear the future strength of the Greenback party. But it by chances it should tail, there would be crave cause to fear the future strength of the Greenback party. But it by chances it should tail, there would be crave cause to fear the future strength of that party."
"

"To you think resumption will be a success on the lat of January next."

"I succeedy bope so. The conditions are far more favorable than could have been anticipated a year and Tae large balance of foreign trade in our favor, which has orought home so many of our bonds, and altered the shipments of gold in favor of this country, has contributed largely to make it a success. I have always teared the result of the friat, oxing to the want of proper preparations, but it books now as though it would be successful. If it is not believe will be no opportunity for a directback party."

"And do you think of the outrages on the ballot-bex in the South F."

"I do not believe all I see in the newspapers on that sub-

party."

"what do you think of the outrages on the ballot-box in the South!"

"I do not believe ail I see in the newspapers on that subject. My experience as a member of the Congressional Committee which investigated those charges in South Carolina, has taught me better. If, however, huidening has been practised or framts perpetrated on the ballot-box. I hope punishment will be meted out to the guilty parties. I do not believe that Governor Hampton or the leaders of the Demectate party in the South uphold any such work. Those practices may have been rewrited to, but I should wase stronger teating the arrowment of the south and that of Mr Macker, of South Carolina. It should wase stronger teating the thing of the man who was Speaker of Charlerian's Home of Representatives. Julice Mackey's testimory would be entitled to great weight, but I could not any so much for the other Mackey. It would be no great women if such frames were attempted, considering the schooling the Equiphican party is the South has given on the subject. The testimory our e-immittee took showed the need of the most outrareous buildoring of neededs. So we were not allowed, under any except-bag Governments invaded a how crime, as it were; they not only side from the present generation, but slob from posterny by sadding those Southern States with fraudulent debts. The nextoes naturally vote with the Southern white. They they there with then, and are well treated, and their interests are common. Under such cremistances it is no wonder that the South is manifement.

"What do you think of the cipher dispatches"

"I are unable to determine whether they are genuing

What do you think of the cipher dispatches "